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BURRILL. THE STORY OF BROCKTON'S FIGHT
AGAINST INFLUENZA.

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The Story of Brockton's Fight Against Influenza

Written by ERNEST A. BURRILL

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER
NINETEEN EIGHTEEN



PUBLISHED BY
The CITY of BROCKTON, MASS.
WILLIAM L. GLEASON, *Mayor*

Board of Health
DR. C. L. M. HOLMBERG
DR. F. J. RIPLEY
FRED C. CREEDON

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An Appreciation to All Volunteer Workers

Those of us who were connected with the campaign against influenza need no additional thanks for our services. We were thanked daily by our knowledge of the relief, comfort and general service which we were privileged to render others in a time of great distress.

I want to express my appreciation, however, to Mayor Gleason, to Executive Officer Creedon, to the members of the Board of Health, to Miss Bridges, to the heads of departments, to the individual members of each department and to all others for their untiring energy, faithfulness and splendid co-operation.

I know you are glad, as I am, to have taken part in a work that gave so much comfort to others, and that you feel, as I do, that had we relieved the suffering of only one, instead of many, we would have been well repaid and thanked for all that we accomplished.

D. M. DeBARD,
Campaign Manager.

The Volunteer Organization

Campaign Manager, DAVIS M. DeBARD

Asst. Manager and Clerk, E. A. BURRILL

Night Managers, J. J. COOPER, LOUIS C. CRANE

Food Dept.

J. F. SCULLY
MISS LILLIAN D. LEACH
MISS RUTH PACKARD
MRS. FLORENCE MARSHALL

Doctors' Dept.

A. SCUDDER MOORE
J. C. CROCKER
DR. A. C. MACGREGORY
ARTHUR M. WHITNEY
MISS EDITH MACGREGORY
MISS KATHRYN E. CONLEY
MISS SOUTHWORTH

Nurses' Dept.

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W. J. MONTGOMERY
MISS MARTHA PECK
MISS MABEL DAVIS
MISS MILDRED RACKLIFFE
MISS MILDRED FISHER
MISS HAZEL SHUBERT

Transportation Dept.

JOHN B. ANDERSON
EDGAR W. FARWELL
ARTHUR STAFF
MISS INEZ PACKARD

Orderlies

CHASE McARTHUR
REV. JAMES HOLMES
REV. H. F. HOLTON
W. A. BOYDEN
JOSEPH HILL
C. A. HICKMAN

Hospital Dept.

MISS EDITH WILDE
CHARLES A. JENNEY
MISS CARRIE PRESCOTT

Telephone Operators

MISS MILDRED TURNER
MISS GLADYS TABER
MRS. FRANK E. PACKARD
MRS. E. H. FLETCHER
MISS ANNIE WHITE

Supply Department

MRS. GEORGE J. TAYLOR
GEORGE N. GORDON
ALBERT DOYLE
DR. E. E. DEWYER
MISS LAURA W. RANDALL
MISS ABBIE DELANO
MISS BLANCHE EMERY
MISS MARIE BUCHANAN
MISS FLORENCE D. WOOD
MRS. JOSEPH SMALL
REV. H. H. JONES
R. RICHMOND
MISS M. FIELD
MISS K. FIELD

Volunteer Workers

MRS. J. HARRY POOLE
MRS. WILLARD C. WHITING
MISS MARION E. PIERCE
MISS ETHEL PERRY
MISS FRANCES KINGMAN
MISS MARION E. FAVOR

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION—*Continued*

Publicity

W. F. POWERS

Accounting

FREDERIC W. PECKHAM
MISS CLARA JOHNSON

Girl Scouts

JESSIE FERGUSON
PRISCILLA ALDEN
DORIS MACKIE
EDNA BENSON
BEATRICE DONAGHER
RUTH MATTHEWS
FRANCES SULLIVAN
MARJORIE NELSON
DORIS DUDLEY

*Outside Aid and New
Hospital*

WILLIAM L. GLEASON
GEORGE H. LEACH

Boy Scouts

GORDON CASWELL
WESTON McLAUGHLIN
HERBERT TAFT
WALLACE SALLS
EARL DUNBAR
FREDERICK HAMILTON
A. LANOUE
D. LANOUE
ERIC WILDE
DAVID MATTHEWS
K. W. MACGREGORY

City Ward Organization

MRS. S. P. ALDEN, *Chairman*

Ward 1

MRS. GEORGE KNIGHT
MRS. JOHN BROCK
MRS. FRANK COLEMAN
MRS. EVAN W. THOMAS

Ward 2

MRS. B. MILO BURKE
MRS. WINFRED BRYANT
MRS. J. J. COOPER

Ward 3

MRS. BERTHA JENKINS
MRS. C. R. HILLBERG
MISS LOTTIE KIMBALL
MRS. S. K. GURNEY

Ward 4

MRS. E. A. FLOOD
MRS. EDWARD GILMORE
MRS. EDWARD SULLIVAN
MRS. HORACE C. KEITH

Ward 5

MRS. V. R. DONOVAN
MISS KATHERINE McINTYRE
MRS. LINUS SHAW
MISS MARY JORDAN
MRS. ROGER DOHERTY

Ward 6


MRS. JOHN BARLOW
MRS. FRED ROGERS
MRS. LOUIS CARROLL

Ward 7

MRS. LETTIE BARDEN
MRS. MARY S. HINCKLEY
MRS. JOHN DALEY
MRS. HARRY WINDLE

*"Greater love hath no man than this that he
lay down his life for his friends."*

—John 15: 13

There is no chapter in this brief story of the epidemic which is more difficult to write than that of those who in fighting for the lives of others made the supreme sacrifice. With heroism and valor not exceeded by those participating in the great battles overseas, these brave women sacrificed their all that others might live.  The memory of the service they rendered to our afflicted community will never be forgotten. Their names will stand emblazoned on Heaven's Honor Roll of departed heroines, and because of their service and response to the Great Call of Duty, the noble work of nurses, God's ministering angels, is on a higher plane than ever.

All honor to these brave women, whose departure will forever be an inspiration to all who respond to the call for relief to fellowmen

THE NAMES OF THOSE NURSES WHO
DIED IN SERVICE ARE

JULIA MURLEY
GLADYS CLARK
DORIS MORSE
NELLIE A. GRAY

GEORGIANA FLEMING
MABEL PALMER
JOSEPHINE DINEEN
WINIFRED FLEMING

HONOR



CARD

YOUR PROMPT RESPONSE TO BROCKTON'S
APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE DURING THE
RECENT EPIDEMIC WAS A HUMANE AND
CONSIDERATE ACT. WITHOUT THE HEARTY
CO-OPERATION OF YOURSELF AND OTHERS THE
RELIEF OF SUFFERING AND DISTRESS AMONG
AFFLICTED FAMILIES COULD NOT HAVE BEEN
ACCOMPLISHED. PERSONALLY, AND AS CHIEF
EXECUTIVE OF THE CITY OF BROCKTON, I
THANK YOU FOR YOUR SPLENDID EFFORTS

*The Mayor's expression of personal appreciation
of the services of Volunteer Workers.*

Wm. L. Gleason

THE STORY OF BROCKTON'S VOLUNTEER FIGHT AGAINST *the* INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC, OCTOBER, 1918



HIS brief summary of Brockton's volunteer fight against the Influenza Epidemic is written for three purposes. First to make permanent record of the splendid work accomplished by a big organization of volunteers until the epidemic was controlled. Second: To give to other communities, should they be required to meet a similar situation, the benefit of

our own experiences. Third and more important than either of the other two, to express in a very definite way appreciation of this great service rendered to the community. To every one who helped in meeting the situation, whether the assignment was large or small, there is due the thanks not only of the families aided, but of the community as well. It was fortunate that the city had such an organization upon which it could call, and it was also an honor to that organization to be entrusted with so important a work of public welfare.

While the complete story of suffering and heroic relief work could never be assembled in one book, this general review may prove helpful as well as interesting. It is a striking example of what organized public spirit can accomplish.

According to authentic medical journals, the first case of "Spanish Influenza" came to light at Commonwealth Pier, Boston, on August 28. A sailor from a receiving ship was taken suddenly ill, and the attending physician pronounced the case Spanish Influenza. Three

days later this same physician was stricken with the malady. On this same day a Brockton boy, home on a furlough was seen by Dr. F. A. Constans, suffering from symptoms peculiar to the disease. On September 3 this patient was also seen by Health Officer Fred J. Ripley and the case definitely diagnosed as influenza. This evidently was Brockton's first case, although others developed rapidly during the next two weeks.

Because the disease was not definitely declared a dangerous malady until early in October, there was no record of the number of cases which developed at the outstart. However, many of the cases developed rapidly into pneumonia with fatal results.

By the middle of September the number of cases had increased to a degree where it was clearly seen that Brockton in common with other cities was facing a general epidemic, and the increasing death list was naturally a matter of grave concern.

The situation soon developed to a point where the Board of Health which had struggled manfully to cope with the serious situation, realized that a larger organization was imperative. The usual hospital facilities were filled, the force of doctors and nurses was inadequate and the disease was rapidly thinning the ranks of both. Hence it was decided to put behind the fight every ounce of strength that the city could muster.

The Call for Volunteers

On September 27 Mayor Gleason, the Board of Health, together with Dr. R. B. Sprague, health officer for this district, called upon several of the War Chest officials, who were then bringing to a close their campaign in Brockton. The need of an organized city-wide fight

was made plain, and as a result it was agreed to put the forces of a volunteer organization behind the fight against the epidemic. Davis M. DeBard was put in charge, acting in co-operation with the Mayor and the members of the Board of Health.

Events moved swiftly for the next few hours, during which the office of the Board of Health was transferred to the more spacious quarters at the Armory. The entire equipment of desks, telephone service as well as members of the organization were literally "drafted" into service. Dr. M. F. Barrett was agreed upon as medical advisor and Mr. DeBard as manager immediately started to build up a volunteer organization with the one idea of co-ordinating all forces against the common enemy.

The Plan of Organization

It was distinctly a problem for departmentized handling and Mr. DeBard at once sketched out an organization plan which with but slight alterations was maintained throughout the campaign.

The usual hospital facilities were already congested, and one of the first moves was to establish emergency hospitals at the Old Goddard Hospital and the former Y. W. C. A. headquarters. Appeal was sent to the state house for doctors and nurses, as well as to surrounding towns to properly man these emergency hospitals when equipped.

One of the first departments to get under way was the order and supply department with Mrs. George J. Taylor of the Brockton Chapter of the Red Cross in charge. Upon this department fell the big task of equipping the new hospitals.

The general plan was to first build up a corps of nurses and doctors to handle the flood of calls for aid, these to report the more serious cases to the hospital department for investigation and admission to the hospitals as fast as the facilities would allow. Closely related to these major departments were the food department and volunteer help department, with a transportation department to organize the transportation of all workers. Back of these specific departments a city ward organization was organized, with a committee of women in each ward ready to take over those details of community relief and solicitation which might come to them from headquarters.

The First Stages of the Fight

Those who participated in those first few wild days will never forget the experience. It seemed as though everyone was doing seven things at once and the telephone switchboard with its five trunk lines, later augmented to eight, was never busier.

Results of organized co-operation began to show their effect at once. Never was there a more striking example of co-operation. Mayor Gleason was on the job from early morning till late at night, and the Board of Health members, both Mr. Creedon who bore the brunt of the battle at the outset, and joined later by Drs. Ripley and Holmberg after their recovery, placed every facility of their department at the disposal of Mr. DeBard and his volunteers.

After the second day order gradually emerged out of chaos, and even though the epidemic at that time was still increasing, the routine of the organization was well established and there was but little lost motion or dupli-

cation of effort. Statistical records of the activities of each department were prepared daily which proved valuable in tracing the progress of the fight at the daily conferences.

The Call for Nurses and Doctors

The first appeal to the State House brought to Brockton the valuable service of Miss Minnie Bridges, with a wide experience in nurse supervision involving epidemics. Her services in co-operation with Mrs. Mary McGee of the local visiting nurse association proved to be one of the bulwarks of strength of the organization. Her energy was tireless and her suggestions based on experience of tremendous value. Through her efforts many nurses were obtained from sources elsewhere than the State House. During the two weeks 35 nurses were obtained through the State House, five from Toronto, nine from Halifax and three local graduate nurses were enlisted.

The staff of physicians working through the Board of Health numbered as high as 17 during the height of the epidemic. The number of calls handled by these men by no means represents all that was done in the city, for in addition to their efforts the entire list of local physicians were busy day and night handling calls in their own field. Drs. Callahan, Mara and McNamara were recalled from southern cantonments to augment the local forces and with their military view of medical work were able to assist greatly, not only in the handling at the field hospital, but particularly in work among the factories discovering cases much more quickly than could have otherwise been the case.

The Work of the Departments

DOCTORS' DEPARTMENT

All calls for medical aid were referred to this department. All doctors working for the city received their calls from this source. As the message was received a duplicate record was written, and as the calls accumulated they were piled by districts. So far as practical doctors were assigned to certain districts, but the abundance of calls from certain sections made it impossible to follow this plan exactly. As soon as each doctor received a group of calls the carbon slips were sorted into divisions by doctors. Thus the unassigned calls were kept in groups by wards and the assigned calls in groups by doctors. Once a doctor took a case he was detailed to make such subsequent calls as were necessary until the patient was discharged. Except during the height of the epidemic the lapse between receiving the call and the arrival of the doctor was usually not more than two hours.

NURSES' DEPARTMENT

Calls were received and dispatched in a method similar to the doctors. Naturally this department worked in close connection with the doctors. Upon no other department did so great a burden of the epidemic fall. The work of the visiting nurse association in fighting the epidemic was under way two weeks before the volunteer organization came into existence. All regular work such as tuberculosis clinics and other special features was swept aside before the onslaught of calls from influenza and pneumonia cases. On each visit not only one but sometimes several patients were treated. As the work in other departments waned the work of the nurses

showed no slackening even during the week following the disbanding of the general volunteer organization. In addition to their usual nursing, this department investigated calls for food, supervised the admission of children to the day nursery, investigated homes before patients discharged from the hospitals were permitted to return. In fact the functions of this department were numberless, and Brockton owes a great debt to these women who braved exposure and long hours of duty in the front line trenches.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

As serious cases were found by either the doctors or nurses, these names cleared through the hospital department, and the work of the ambulances was also directed from this source. Any messages from patients on the danger list or to relatives of those who died were also dispatched from this department. Cases were investigated by Medical Advisor M. H. Barrett, Dr. H. A. Chase or Dr. David B. Tuholski. The lack of sufficient nurses rather than capacity in the hospitals made it necessary to receive only the most serious cases, some of which were practically moribund when they were received into the hospitals. In addition to the two emergency hospitals opened, with a combined bed capacity of 70 and the Brockton Hospital with room for about 100 patients, great credit is due to the two other private hospitals of the city, the Moore and the Belmont, which received many influenza patients and co-ordinated their work with that of the general organization.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

All transportation, whether for doctors, nurses, other workers or supplies was handled from this busy de-

partment, maintaining service through the entire 24 hours. Practically all the automobiles were volunteered, and for that reason it was difficult to insist upon regular hours. There was usually a lack of cars early in the morning and a surplus early in the afternoon. Had it not been for efficient co-operation from this department the great volume of calls for nurses and doctors could never have been handled. Except in a few cases no attempt was made to supply certain automobiles for certain duties. The plan was rather to centralize all transportation needs, assigning the cars available when that need came.

VOLUNTEER HELP DEPARTMENT

No small part of the relief work accomplished was due to the men and women who volunteered for whatever work there was to do. The urgent need for their services was brought to their attention by the splendid work of the City Ward Organization. It was naturally difficult to obtain service from this source which could be used every day. However, all names were registered as available, and from these lists many an assignment was made either to hospitals or homes. The great need was for workers willing to go directly into the homes where the entire family was sick. This was heroic work of the first degree, but when it became generally known that there was a big need for it, the volunteers were not lacking. Many worked directly as assistant to the nurses and there were some splendid examples of self sacrifice which developed through this department.

ORDERLY DEPARTMENT

From the hospitals as well as from the homes there came urgent calls for men willing to stay with delirious patients, restraining them from self harm. It was at



THE VOLUNTEER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Brockton Field Hospital - Oct 8 - 1918.

Wilson
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first attempted to handle this as a volunteer proposition, but it soon developed that financial inducement was necessary to secure the forces necessary. Many men undertook this orderly work in addition to their usual daily duties. Especial credit is due to members of the Vega Club who early in the fight held a special meeting, and furnished volunteers regularly for several nights.

THE DAY NURSERY

One of the big problems was a place to care for children from families where the parents were in hospitals. It would have been utterly impossible to have solved this problem satisfactorily had not the directors of the Day Nursery given whole hearted co-operation, even though it imposed a big burden upon their regular work. A special room was set aside with beds, thus keeping these children from infected homes separated from those in the regular department. Volunteer aid both from the ranks of those interested in the Day Nursery and through the Volunteer Help Department was of great assistance in handling this big problem. The city owes a special debt to the Day Nursery for their co-operation.

SUPPLY AND ORDER DEPARTMENT

A big task was that which was entrusted to this department and it was capably handled. The fitting up of the emergency hospitals and later handling the many demands from the field hospital were in themselves three big tasks. But in addition to this supplies for the nurses and doctors, emergency clothing for needy cases, materials used by the organization as well as serving as a clearing station for the many pieces of equipment loaned, were among the duties of this department. All orders were from the outset written in duplicate putting the department on a systematic business basis from the start.

Naturally the financial accounting grew to be a problem of considerable proportions, and the organization was fortunate in having the services of Mr. Frederic Peckham and Miss Clara Johnson to take over this important work. One of the biggest problems which this department had to face was that of establishing the pay roll. When volunteer service developed into paid service, and with rates varying from day to day, it was difficult indeed to bring order out of a more or less chaotic condition. However, good handling brought the records up to a point where their transfer to the city offices at the close of the volunteer campaign was as complete and detailed as could have been worked out by anyone under similar circumstances.

To show the speed with which the local Red Cross organization, under Mrs. Taylor's direction, took care of the tasks assigned to this department, the call was received from Mayor Gleason at 11:30 on Friday morning, Sept. 27, to equip the Old Goddard Hospital. At six o'clock that night patients were being received. On the day after another notification was received to equip the old Y. W. C. A. building, and this hospital was ready to receive patients three hours later. About 35 beds were set up in each of these hospitals, each one equipped not only with the usual bedding, but also with two towels, a face cloth, soap and dish, and safety pins.

When the Field hospital was established a week later the department received its lists of supplies required for 72 beds and equipment. These were procured from Quincy and set up so that patients could be transferred from the other hospitals at 9 o'clock that night.

THE FOOD DEPARTMENT

During the first week of the epidemic nurses and doctors reported much suffering in homes for lack of proper food. In many cases families of six, eight and ten members were found all sick. In other cases the mother and father were sick and the children were suffering for food. Neighbors and relatives had sickness themselves and were so afraid of contagion themselves that they would not enter afflicted homes. It was therefore vitally essential that nourishing wholesome food be prepared and delivered to these homes.

On Sunday, September 30, Mr. John F. Scully was placed in charge of this important department, and associated with him were Miss Lillian D. Leach to take charge of the discovery and listing of the needy, and Miss Lucy C. King to take charge of the purchase and preparation of the food. Mr. Charles P. Brooks was placed in charge of the delivery and also did excellent work as investigator of home conditions and needs, preventing duplication of effort. The use of the High school lunch room and domestic science equipment was granted by the School Board as a center of preparation and distribution.

On the first day of organization thirty sick people were furnished gruel, broth, fresh eggs and milk. The number increased each day until on October 10th food was furnished to 388 sick and convalescent people. With the waning of the epidemic the number diminished from that time on, until October 16 when the community kitchen was abandoned. At that time fifteen families needed help and these were turned over to the churches with which they were affiliated for further attention.

Besides this work, practically all the food used in the two emergency hospitals was prepared and delivered by this committee. When children were removed from afflicted homes to the Day Nursery, the food for these children and the attendants was also sent from this department.

In round numbers the equivalent of a day's food for 4,000 persons was sent to homes and a day's food for 1,000 patients, nurses and attendants was sent out in sixteen days. When the field hospital was opened they were unable at first to supply the necessary food and up to October 11 they received from the community kitchen 5 dozen ham sandwiches, 3 quarts chicken stew, 2 dozen cakes, 32 quarts of gruel, 27 quarts of broth, 35 quarts of milk, 9 loaves of bread, in addition to jellies, preserves, etc.

All of the work except the cooking was done by volunteers. Quantities of nourishing puddings, jellies, preserves, apple sauce, fruit and vegetables were sent in by charitable citizens. The number of givers is too large for publication. Seventeen quarts of cream and egg deserts for convalescents were contributed daily for one week by the women on one street.

From three to five automobiles each with two or three workers were used daily to deliver food. We wish to recognize especially the services of L. W. Rand who missed but two days of service and who was "on the job" with his car from early morning till late at night. Fred W. Filoon and Eldon B. Keith furnished cars and chauffeurs nearly every day. Other faithful volunteers who gave many days with their cars were Burton Snow, Frederick Chamberlain, Milton Alger, Ruth Davis and Jack Field. Other volunteer workers were Miss Ruth Packard

and Mrs. F.K. Marshall at the armory; dish washers, Miss Mary Poore, Miss Cora Carter, Miss Sarah Chipman, Miss Inez Quigg; inspectors and shippers, Mrs. Eula D. Hyde, Mrs. Archie Doten; packing, Miss Susan E. Child, Miss Elizabeth H. Whalen, Miss Harriet M. Jennings, Mrs. W. B. Smith, Miss Bessie M. Moore, Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, Miss Eleanor Walls; dietitians, Miss Ruth Scully, Miss Elizabeth Seiple; receiving desk, Miss Ida Horton, Miss Marie Davenport; delivery, Charles P. Brooks, Mrs. Mildred H. Badger, Miss Henrietta Stevenson, Miss Margaret Mackinnon, Miss Zita Foley, Miss Verne Butts, Justin Vinal, Miss Ellen Nelson, Miss Eula Faxon, Miss Hazel Foster; general helpers, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. W. E. Hill, Miss Lucy Sherman, Miss Catherine Boynton, Stanley Davenport, Robert Paul, Miss Margaret Brewer, Miss Mary L. Carpenter.

With each delivery an investigator went into the homes to be able to report upon conditions. Those volunteering for this dangerous service were Mr. Charles P. Brooks, Miss Henrietta Stevenson, Miss Zita Foley, Miss Verne Butts and Miss Margaret Mackinnon.

A more enthusiastic, faithful and efficient set of volunteers were never gathered for any charitable purpose. A few broke down physically under the strain, but almost all stayed on the job until the need was over. It was Brockton spirit asserting itself in a new form of service.

Establishment of a Field Hospital

As the epidemic developed and the nurse situation became acute it was apparent in the minds of all the officials that if a central hospital could be established where all the nurse strength could be consolidated that much more effective work could be done. The decision

was reached on October 4 to establish such a hospital, after conferences on the subject between the Mayor, Board of Health and the state medical officials.

Promptly when the decision was reached army officials were on the ground, and after inspecting several sites were unanimously in favor of the vacant space near the Brockton Hospital.

A tented city grew up over night, and with the State Guard called out, the field hospital was ready to receive patients within 24 hours after the arrival of the first equipment. Col. W. B. Emory personally supervised the laying out of the outdoor hospital, and Capt. A. P. Cushing was placed in command during its establishment. Dr. H. A. Chase was established as head of the medical board and Mrs. M. H. Barrett as chief nurse. Tents with a capacity for 200 beds were ready in a few days, and with the force of nurses augmented by the arrival of a delegation of nine from Halifax, Brockton was in a position to give splendid treatment to the influenza patients in the entire section. The treatment of fresh air and plenty of it, established so well at Corey Hill and elsewhere worked out equally well in Brockton.

After the first few days Capt. R. W. McAllister, later raised to the rank of major, was placed in command and brought the camp to a high degree of military and medical efficiency. A separate book could be written on the activities in the camp alone. A great deal of credit belongs to Maj. Earle P. Blake and the members of the State Guard who took hold of the arduous camp duties with a feeling of patriotic duty to Brockton as well as military authority. George Sawyer Dunham, as clerk of the new hospital, rendered splendid service to every department of the camp.

It was but a few days after the opening of the camp before all the patients in the two emergency hospitals were transferred, as well as many from the Brockton and other hospitals, the plan being to concentrate the influenza and pneumonia cases in the open air camp as soon as practical. Considering the fact that many patients were in a very serious condition before their removal to the field hospital the death rate was held at a remarkably low figure. The best evidence of the success of the plan was shown by those patients which were admitted at the first stages of the disease. These patients in most cases made good recovery and even though fully one third of the patients were ill with pneumonia, the death rate from these cases alone was far less than in the closed hospitals. The thoughtfulness of the Y. M. C. A. in establishing a "hut" near the camp was thoroughly appreciated by all who were able to avail themselves of its privileges.

From the lips of those who were patients at the field hospital only words of highest praise were spoken of the splendid care and treatment received. The work of the nurses there was subject to more than the ordinary difficulties and hardships, particularly during the early days when there was naturally confusion until the routine became well established. Mrs. M. F. Barrett, as chief nurse, performed her duties splendidly and her assistance to Dr. H. A. Chase as chief physician put the service on a high plane.

The camp was maintained for two weeks following the disbanding of the volunteer organization. During the entire period more than 300 patients were received there for treatment, of which nearly 40 were children.

Major R. W. McAllister, who was in command of the camp for the entire period with the exception of the first few days, voiced his sentiments in a public statement just before his departure

"I want to express my appreciation to Mayor Gleason, Executive Officer Creedon and other members of the Board of Health and to the civilian committee which worked at the armory. I also want to thank the heads of the various departments. It has been a pleasure to work in Brockton. I never saw better co-operation. I sincerely trust the work of the State Guard in this crisis has been of value to the community. Brockton has reason to be proud of these two companies. They have done a wonderful work and it was done with fine spirit. Men taken from civil life and suddenly thrown into the task of building a camp and maintaining it after it was built, have no soft job, and I am happy at the record they have made. I honor the guardsmen and the nurses whose work made this camp the success that it was."

In the Front Line Trenches

To attempt to relate with adequate praise the story of heroism and bravery of the almost superhuman fight which was waged against the epidemic by the doctors and the nurses, would be utterly impossible. In addition to the physicians who came to Brockton from the State House and from other cities, local physicians joined in the fight with a spirit of service and sacrifice. The first three doctors who came to work directly under the Board of Health were Dr. E. P. Gleason and Dr. Winfield Eagan of Onset and Dr. J. P. Leahy. The following physicians were assigned to Brockton by the United States Public Health service: Dr. H. R. Root, Dr. Ambrose

Crowley, Dr. John Lyman, Dr. H. A. Haberlin, Dr. A. C. Fogg, Dr. H. R. Kurth, Dr. E. D. M. Lyon, Dr. Joseph Boch, Dr. E. F. Waddle, Dr. E. R. Park, Dr. J. Frank Small and Dr. Edward Edwards.

To the services of Dr. M. F. Barrett and Dr. David Tuholski, who supervised the examination of patients before admission to the hospitals, the city owes an especial debt. Also to Dr. H. A. Chase, who not only put in long hours of service at the armory headquarters, but under whose able direction the medical staff at the field hospital accomplished a work nothing short of wonderful.

The Nurses

Long before the volunteer organization was formed the burden of the epidemic fell heavily upon the staff of the visiting nurse association. The first case came to their attention on September 13, rapidly followed by many others until the staff was overwhelmed with calls. The work was efficiently directed by Mrs. Mary McGee who remained loyally on duty until she herself fell victim to the disease on September 20. Mrs. McGee returned to her duties on October 6th when the work was at its height and her services were of incalculable value in directing this most important branch of the relief work. For weeks after the volunteer organization was dissolved the Visiting Nurse Association continued their work of mercy among the convalescents and the new cases. The list of nurses working either directly on the regular staff or in connection was composed of Miss Josephine Dale, Miss Eugenia C. Barnes, Miss Alice Porter, Miss Minnie Eagan, Mrs. Alice Eagan, Miss Alice Hendricks, Miss Gladys Staples, Miss Florence McClintock, Miss Olga Anderson, Miss Hilda C. Hilden, Miss Edith

Harris, Miss Margaret Anderson, Miss Nora Cahill, Miss Peart and Miss Stafford.

Others who were added to the staff under compensation at various times during the fight were Miss Rose Ankstoles, Mrs. Ida Berrio, Miss Agnes Collins, Miss Annie Cohen, Mrs. Annie Cort, Mrs. Flora Eddy, Mrs. C. A. Glasheen, Miss Emily George, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. John Kavanaugh, Miss Rose LePierre, Mrs. Ella Nash, Mrs. F. J. Nolan, Mrs. B. B. Ryder, Mrs. Ellen Reardon, Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Mrs. Lillian Witherell, Mrs. Wesells, Mrs. Marcia Hatch, and Mrs. Walter Dunbar.

Splendid volunteer assistance was given to the nurses by Miss Julia Barry, Mrs. A. M. Bonney, Mrs. Charles D. Bassett, Miss Margaret Canning, Miss Nellie Canning, Miss Mae Clark, Mrs. Anna Fleming, Mrs. S. W. Goddard, Miss Zoe Gelinass, Miss E. Gelinass, Mrs. E. Howard, Mrs. Jenney, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Murray, Miss Ethel Mackean, Mrs. Hugh Miller, Miss Charlotte Hall, Miss Annie E. Murphy, Mrs. Arthur O'Leary, Miss Marie O'Connell, Mrs. H. L. Perry, Miss Carrie Pratt, Miss Agnes Robinson, Miss Eileen Sheehan, Mrs. Henry Sullivan, Mrs. Swain, Miss Virginia Shattuck, Miss Torrey, Mrs. George L. Williams, Miss Hazel Wilbur and Miss Grace Woods.

The Disease Itself

According to authoritative sources, the precise cause of the infection is not known. It may be the influenza bacillus, but as yet definite proof is wanting. The momentous peril thus far in the epidemic is a frequent development of pneumonia with a mortality of from 25 to 33 per cent. The present epidemic differs from that of 1899 in that during the former all ages were affected,

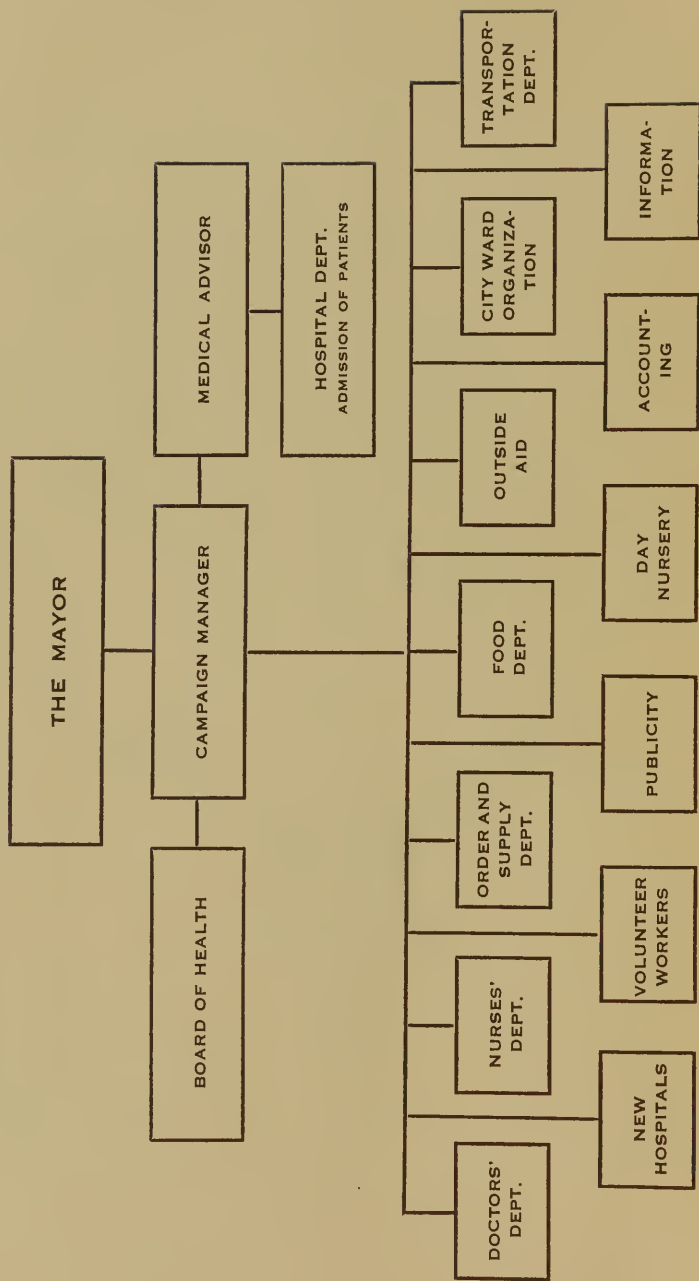
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while at present young adults seem to be largely the victims. Children and persons above forty seem to enjoy a large degree of immunity.

There appear to be three distinct groups of the disease. One group begins mildly and the patient may feel better in a few days, but a day or two later there is a rise in temperature with an onset of pneumonia and fatal termination. The second begins in the usual moderately severe way, and is followed by pulmonary complications of a mild type leading to recovery. There is yet a third type, very severe, with a sudden onset, and a fatal termination within 36 or 48 hours. Means of treatment are as yet inadequate. A vaccine has been prepared by the New York City Health Department from a strain of the influenza bacillus of this epidemic. Nothing definite, however, is yet known as to its immunizing or curative value.



BROCKTON PLAN OF ORGANIZATION



STATISTICS

FROM SUNDAY, SEPT. 30 TO TUESDAY, OCT. 15

NURSES' DEPARTMENT					DOCTORS' DEPT.		FOOD
DAY	NURSES W'RK'G	ASST'S W'RK'G	CALLS MADE	PATIENTS TREATED	NO. OF CALLS	DOCTORS WORKING	MEALS SUPPLIED
Sept. 30	4	3	75	100*	150	12	25
Oct. 1	6	3	65	80*	97	11	70
Oct. 2	5	3	61	80*	101	12	76
Oct. 3	6	3	59	80*	321	8	146
Oct. 4	6	10	60	80*	189	12	171
Oct. 5	6	7	115	147	156	13	250
Oct. 6	5	6	57	127	120	13	262
Oct. 7	5	8	86	134	124	12	264
Oct. 8	5	11	77	159	71	15	388
Oct. 9	6	19	86	186	45	17	332
Oct. 10	8	17	129	224	57	14	364
Oct. 11	7	12	125	215	46	13	373
Oct. 12	7	11	97	166	28	13	327
Oct. 13	8	12	101	177	28	8	294
Oct. 14	6	5	92	148	27	8	245
Oct. 15	7	5	90	145	24	5	205
Totals			1375	2248	1584		3792

*Estimated

VOLUNTEER HELPERS				AUTOS	ORDERS		SENT TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
DAY	NO.	ASSIGNED NON-EXPOS.	ASSIGNED EXPOSURE		CITY	FIELD HOS.		ALL CAUSES
Sept. 30	30	8	2	40	25	—	—	21
Oct. 1	48	14	6	36	15	—	—	16
Oct. 2	80	6	8	33	72	—	—	13
Oct. 3	72	20	6	37	62	—	—	22
Oct. 4	60	10	25	42	53	—	15	13
Oct. 5	29	9	24	40	73	27	25	14
Oct. 6	49	10	33	40	34	19	21	18
Oct. 7	46	8	11	50	17	15	23	28
Oct. 8	29	11	11	50	27	12	26	17
Oct. 9	14	2	5	35	16	20	17	12
Oct. 10	11	2	4	40	21	16	17	11
Oct. 11	7	5	2	35	16	17	17	20
Oct. 12	5	3	1	35	19	19	21	16
Oct. 13	—	—	—	30	5	9	11	13
Oct. 14	—	—	—	44	5	5	17	11
Oct. 15	—	—	—	30	8	18	10	11
Totals	478	108	138	468	468	178	220	256

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